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# AM-647, 648 & 649

## Digital Audio Tape (DAT)

## High Capacity Tape Drives

### Installation Instructions

**FIRST EDITION:** August 1997

To re-order this document, request part number PDI-00649-00

**FCC Notice**

This equipment has been tested and found to comply with the limits for a Class A digital device, pursuant to Part 15 of the FCC Rules. These limits are designed to provide reasonable protection against harmful interference when the equipment is operated in a commercial environment. This equipment generates, uses and can radiate radio frequency energy and, if not installed and used in accordance with the instruction manual, may cause harmful interference to radio communications. Operation of this equipment in a residential area is likely to cause harmful interference in which case the user will be required to correct the interference at his own expense.

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This equipment does not exceed Class A limits per radio noise emissions for digital apparatus set out in the Radio Interference Regulations of the Canadian Department of Communications. Operation in a residential area may cause unacceptable interference to radio and TV reception requiring the owner or operator to take whatever steps are necessary to correct the interference.

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CAUTION: Danger of explosion if battery is incorrectly replaced. Replace only with the same or equivalent type recommended by the manufacturer. Discard used batteries according to the manufacturer's instructions.

ATTENTION: Il y a danger d'explosion s'il y a un remplacement incorrect de la batterie. Remplacer uniquement avec une batterie du même type ou d'un type recommandé par le constructeur. Mettre au rebut les batteries usagées conformément aux instructions du fabricant.

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**Electrical Warning**

This equipment contains components that can be damaged by static electricity. Follow all electronic discharge precautions when handling the equipment. For example, touch the metal back panel of the CPU or peripheral chassis to dissipate any electrical charge before touching the circuit boards or equipment within the chassis. After turning off power, before you open your computer chassis, unplug the cord from the electrical outlet to guard against electrical shock.

**SOFTWARE SECURITY DEVICE IDENTIFICATION NUMBER:** \_\_\_\_\_

The Alpha Micro Software Security Device (SSD) is a customized integrated circuit that personalizes the computer, providing identity verification for it. Certain Alpha Micro and non-Alpha Micro software may require that your computer contain an SSD in order to run software that has been customized to run only on your computer.

Please enter the identification of your SSD above. The SSD identification number should be on your computer ID label under "SSD Serial No." (Another way of finding the number is to look at the SSD itself. The SSD is located in an integrated circuit location on the CPU board; its identification number is printed on the SSD itself.) Software vendors may ask you for the SSD number if they are customizing software to run only on your computer.

This document may contain references to products covered under the following U.S. Patent Number(s): 4,530,048

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## INTRODUCTION

This document describes the installation of the AM-647, AM-648, and AM-649 **Digital Audio Tape (DAT)** SCSI High Capacity Tape Drives into an Alpha Micro computer system.



If you are installing a DAT drive into an external subsystem, use the installation instructions shipped with the subsystem. If you are installing a DAT drive in a Series 90 computer, installation instructions are included in the Series 90 SCSI tape drive controller documentation.

These instructions are written for an experienced Alpha Micro Service Technician. If you do not feel comfortable performing the hardware and software procedures discussed below, contact your Alpha Micro VAR or the Alpha Micro Technical Assistance Center for help.

## PRODUCT DESCRIPTIONS

This manual covers several different DAT tape drives for use in various Alpha Micro computers. Cable connections, software installation, and use are essentially the same for all DAT drives. However, each DAT has certain unique operational characteristics.

### Common Characteristics

- Can be mounted in any 5.25" configuration
- Must be attached to the system SCSI bus
- Use 4mm magnetic tape
- Use the same 647DVR.DVR software driver

### SCSI Bus Terminology

Over the years, Alpha Micro computers have offered three different "SCSI" busses. We refer to them as follows:

1. The bus in AM-2000/3000 and other older computers, which supports up to four SCSI devices, is the "SASI bus."
2. The SCSI bus in Eagles, Roadrunners, the AM-4000, and newer computers, which requires a SCSI dispatcher and supports up to seven devices, is the "SCSI-2 bus."
3. The enhanced Wide SCSI-2 bus introduced on the AM-6000 and Roadrunner 060 is the "Wide SCSI-2 bus." This bus supports up to 15 devices.

## AM-647 (Archive) DAT Drive Characteristics

- Two models: a 3.5" half-height drive, and a 5.25" half-height drive.
- Both drives have the same operational characteristics.
- Has a data capacity of approximately 2 gigabytes using 90 meter tapes
- Can be used on a SASI or SCSI-2 bus, including Wide SCSI-2 with an appropriate adapter
- CANNOT read/write compressed data tapes

## AM-648 (Exabyte) DAT Drive Characteristics

- Has a data capacity of approximately 2 gigabytes in standard DDS (non-compressed) mode, and approximately 4 gigabytes in DDS-DC compressed mode with a 90 meter tape
- Can be used on a SCSI-2 bus only, including Wide SCSI-2 with an appropriate adapter
- Can be forced into compressed or non-compressed mode using the AMOS TMODE command

## AM-649 (HP) DAT Drive Characteristics

- There are two models of the AM-649 DAT drive:
  - The AM-649-00 4 gigabyte drive (HP model C1536A) has a data capacity of approximately 2 gigabytes in DDS (non-compressed) mode, and approximately 4 gigabytes in DDS-DC compressed mode with a 90 meter tape.
  - The AM-649-01 8-gigabyte drive (HP model C1533A or C1599A) has the same data capacities as the AM-649-00 using DDS/DDS-1 tape, with additional DDS-2 capabilities yielding approximately 4 gigabytes of storage in native DDS-2 mode and 8-gigabytes in DDS-2-DC compressed mode, when used with 120 meter DDS-2 tapes. In DDS-2 mode, file access and data transfer rates are significantly faster than DDS/DDS-1 modes.
- Can be used on a SCSI-2 bus only, including Wide SCSI-2 with an appropriate adapter
- Can be forced into compressed or non-compressed mode using the AMOS TMODE command



See the "DAT Drive Compatibility" section of this manual and the TMODE reference sheet in the *Alpha Micro System Commands Reference Manual* for more details on switching between compressed and non-compressed data modes.

## Drive Mounting Kits

In addition to the DAT tape drive, some installations require a drive mounting kit. Each mounting kit includes the hardware to install a DAT drive in a particular type of computer. The following chart shows the mounting kits needed for different Alpha Micro computers:

System Type	Mounting Kit
VME Rack Mount	PDB-00625-60
VME Pedestal	PDB-00625-61
AM-2000M/AM-3000M *	PDB-00625-61
AM-1400/AM-1600 Desktop **	PDB-00647-50
AM-990 VME and SBC	Not required
Eagle Deskside	Not required
AM-1600 Deskside	Not required

\* With Roadrunner or AM-540 upgrade (AM-649-01 not compatible with AM-540)

\*\* For AM-647 DAT drives only—other models not compatible

Make sure you have the correct mounting kit before you begin. The DAT drive has the same environmental specifications as your computer.

## TOOLS REQUIRED

For most installations, the only tools you need to install the DAT drive are a #2 Phillips-head screwdriver and a pair of needle-nose pliers.

## PREPARING THE DAT DRIVE FOR INSTALLATION

First, you need to select the SCSI ID of the DAT drive by setting the proper switches on the back of the drive. If your computer uses a SCSI bus, you have seven SCSI IDs to choose from (0 through 6). The SASI bus supports only SCSI IDs 0 through 3. Don't worry if you have a gap in your device addressing; AMOS doesn't require that each device be defined in sequence.



Except for systems with a CMOS configuration menu, such as the Eagle 550 and Roadrunner 060, if you want to be able to warm boot from your DAT drive, you must set it to a higher SCSI ID than any other tape device on the bus.



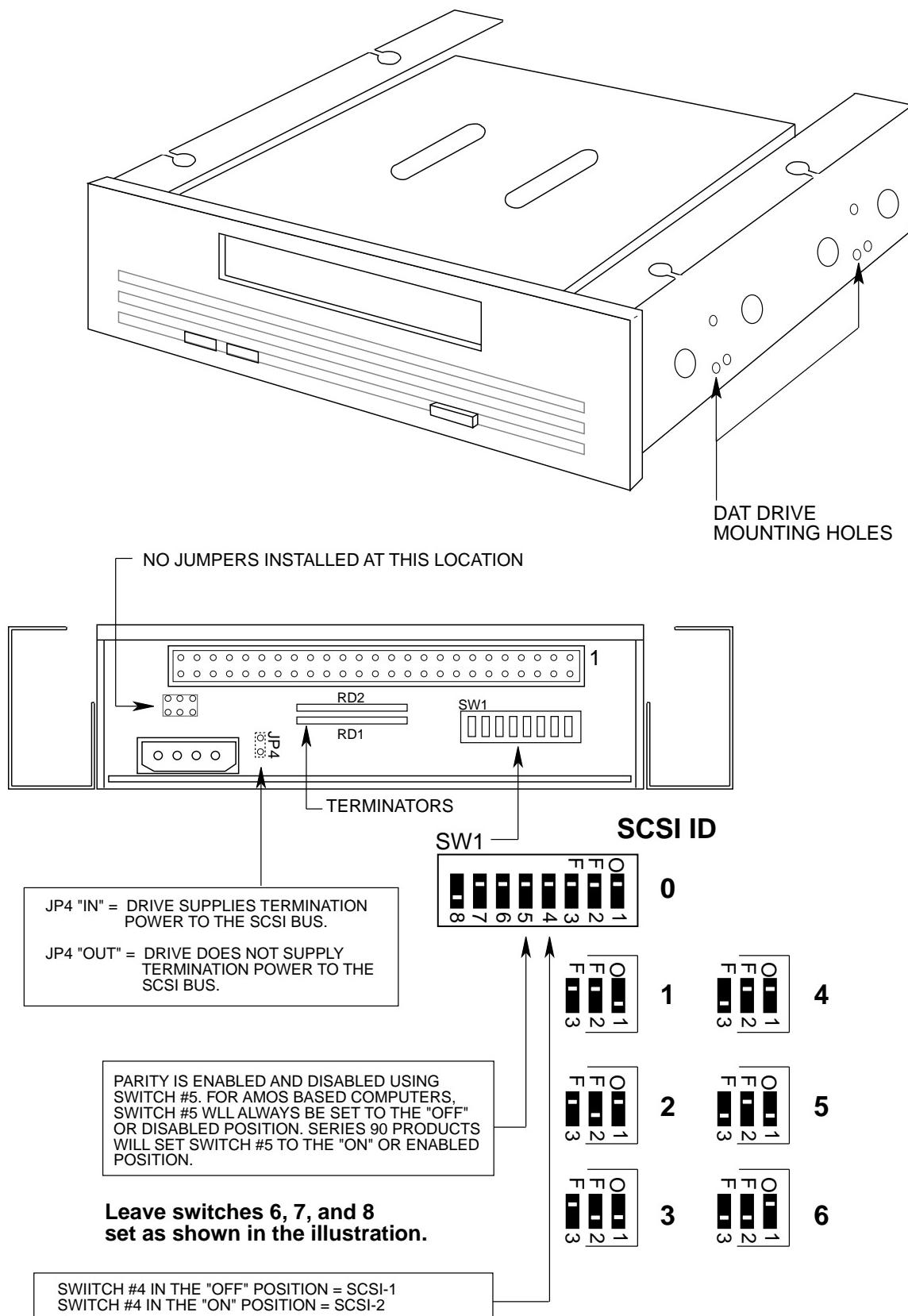
While the Wide SCSI-2 bus supports IDs up to 15, all Alpha Micro DAT drives are narrow SCSI devices. You cannot set one to an ID higher than 6, even if it is attached to the Wide SCSI-2 bus with an adapter.

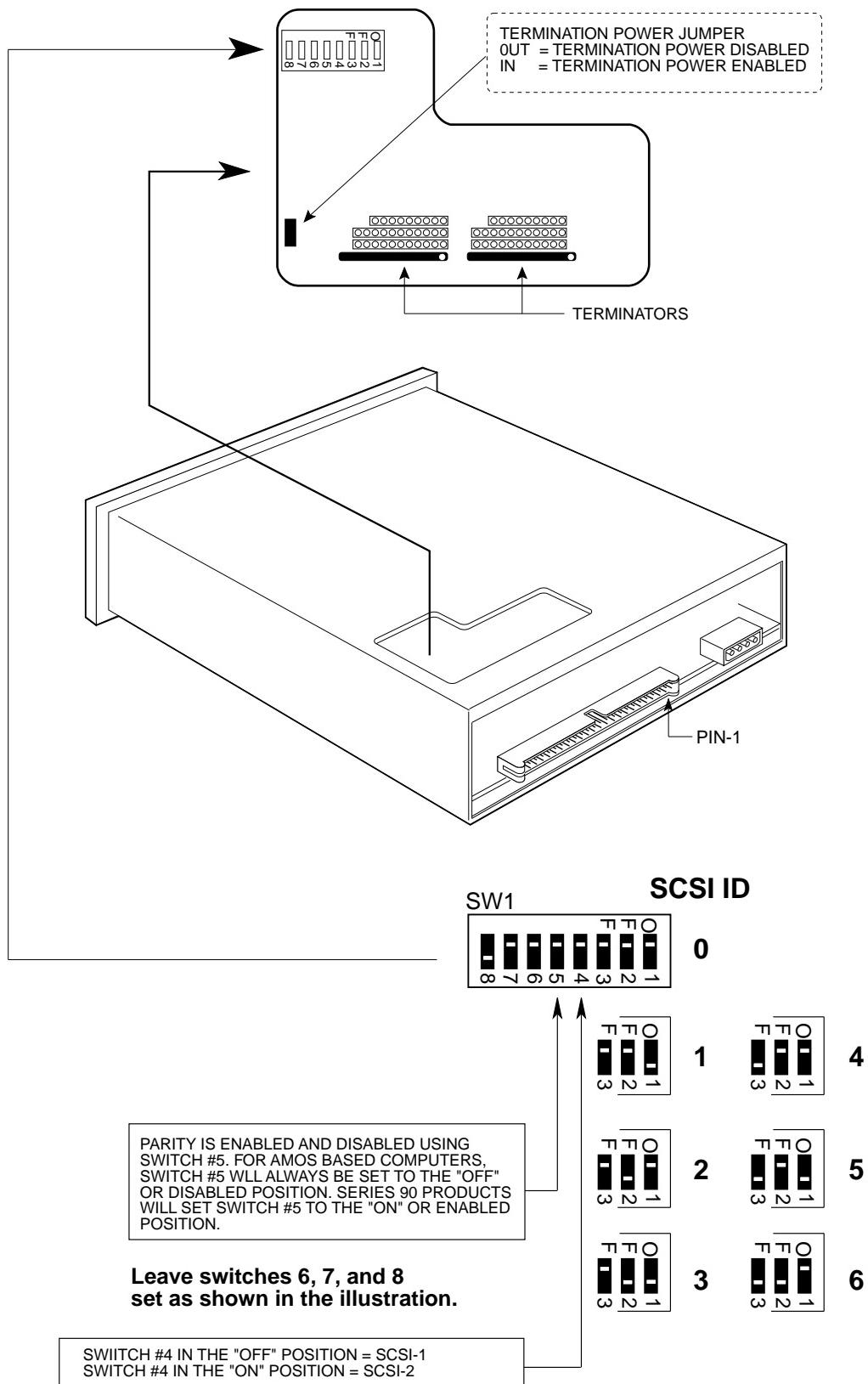
## Jumpers and Switch Settings

Refer to the following illustrations for configuration and jumper locations for your DAT drive.

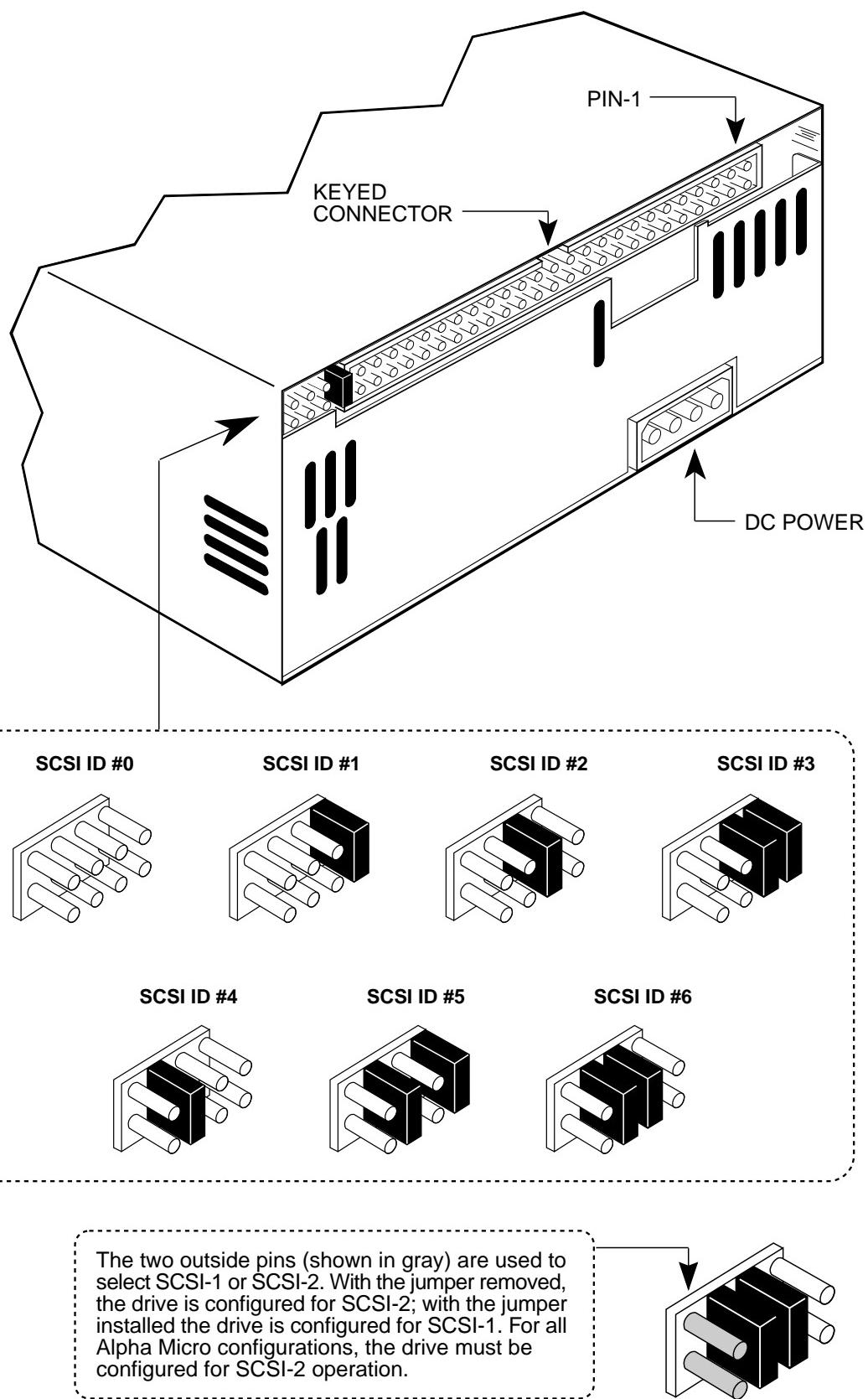


There are two physically different types of AM-647 DAT drives: a 3.5" wide, half-height drive in a 5.25" mounting bracket, and a full 5.25" wide, half-height drive. Although their physical sizes and the locations of jumpers and switches are different, the same configuration rules apply to both.

**Figure 1 - AM-647 Configuration—3.5" Wide Model**



**Figure 2 - AM-647 Configuration—5.25" Wide Model**



*Figure 3 - AM-648 (Exabyte) Configuration*



The AM-649-00 4 gigabyte DAT drive (HP model C1536A) has **no provision to disable its term power!** Therefore, this drive should only be installed in the main system chassis and connected to the same power supply as the rest of the internal SCSI peripheral devices. This drive should **never** be connected to a different/subsystem power supply, as erratic system operation may result!

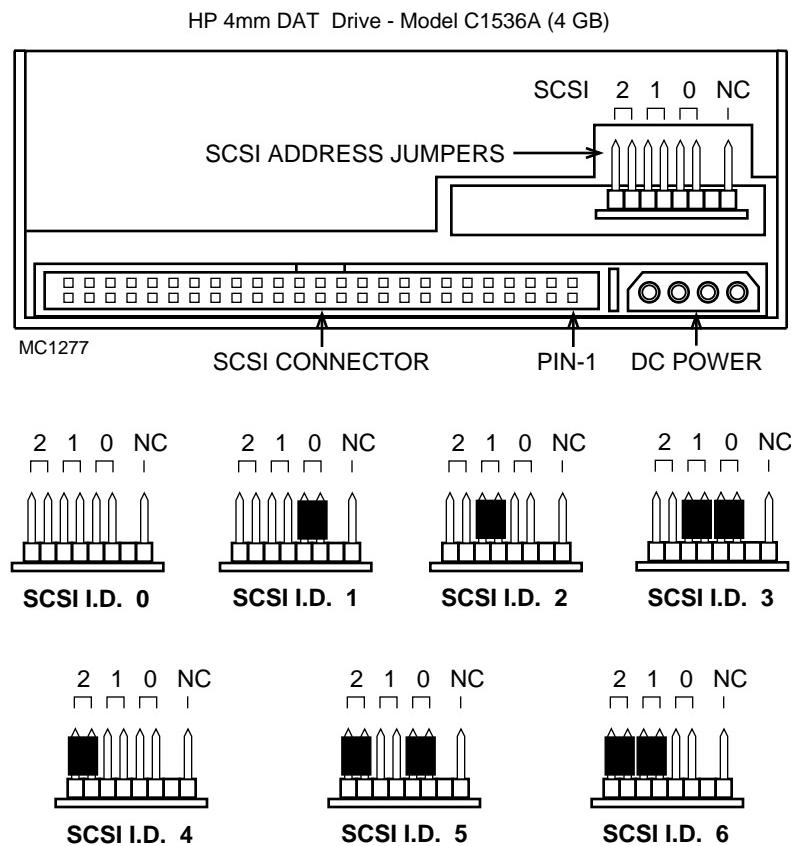
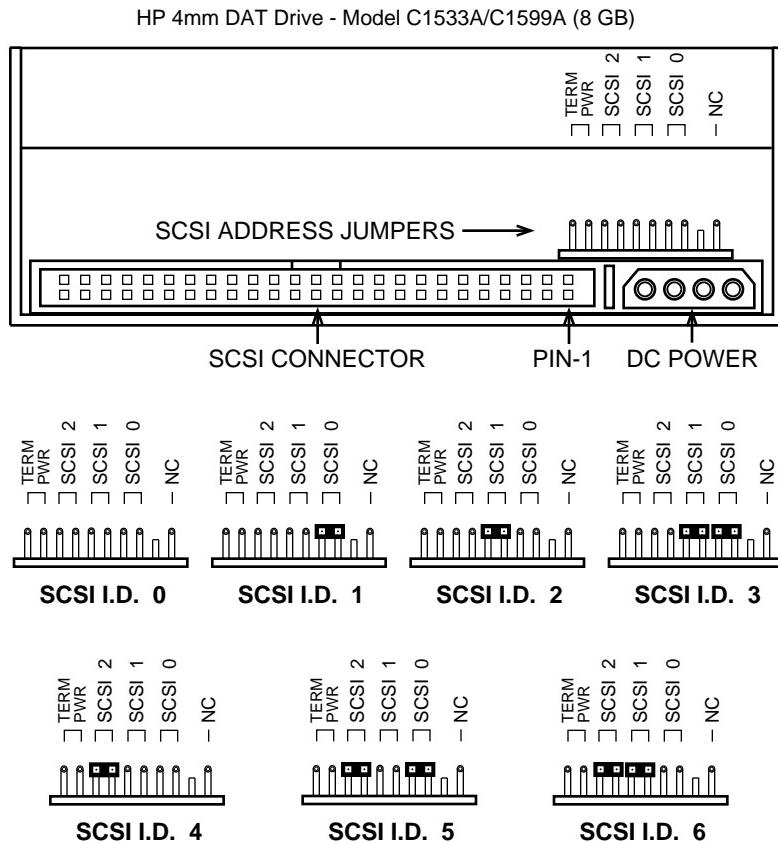


Figure 4 - AM-649-00 Configuration—HP Model C1536A



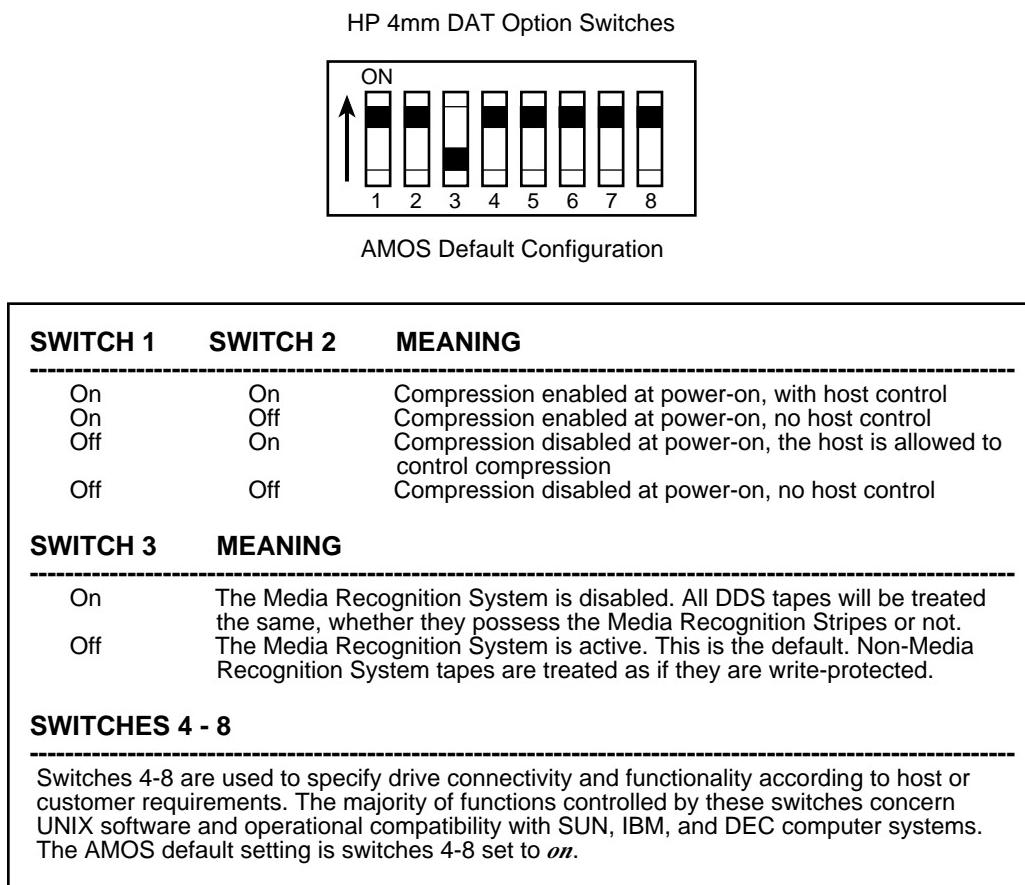
The AM-649-01 may be labeled as either Model C1533A or C1599A. From an AMOS standpoint, these models are identical. AMOS software which returns the model number displays C1533A for either drive.

When configuring the AM-649-01 drive, be sure to remove the TERM POWER jumper located next to the SCSI ID jumpers.



**Figure 5 - AM-649-01 Configuration—HP Model C1533A/C1599A**

The AM-649-00 and -01 each have a series of eight option switches located on the bottom of the drive. These switches control compression modes, the Media Recognition System, and compatibility issues with other computer manufacturers. Refer to Figure 6 for settings and details.



**Figure 6 - AM-649-00 and -01 Configuration Option Switches**

## SCSI BUS TERMINATION

To function properly, the SCSI bus on your computer must be terminated at each end of the cable. The SCSI controller terminates one end of the bus; the opposite end of the bus can be terminated in one of two ways: 1) using the preferred method—an external terminator, or 2) installing on-board terminators in the peripheral that's ***at the other end of the SCSI cable***. You should use method 2 only if, for some reason, you cannot use an external terminator in your installation.

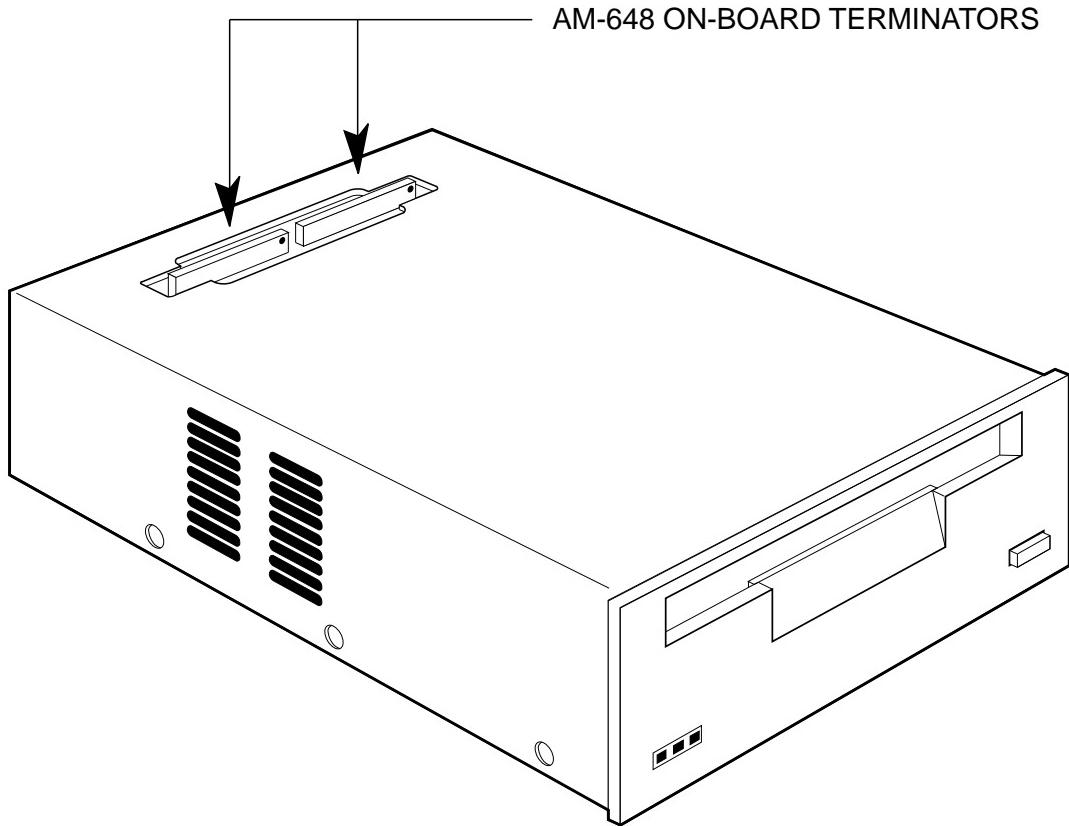
## Termination Resistor Pack Locations

Under most conditions, if the new peripheral device has on-board terminators they should be removed! The terminators should be left installed only if you are **not** using an external terminator, and the drive you're installing is physically connected as the last device on the SCSI cable.



AM-649-00 and -01 drives (HP models C1536A, C1533A, and C1599A) **DO NOT HAVE ON-BOARD TERMINATORS**. If these drives are used without an external terminator, they cannot be the last device on the SCSI cable. Another device must be attached as the last device on the SCSI cable and configured to provide SCSI bus termination!

Figures 1 and 2 show the location of the AM-647 on-board terminators. Refer to Figure 7 for the location of the AM-648 on-board terminators.



**Figure 7 - AM-648 (Exabyte) On-Board Terminators**

## External SCSI Bus Termination

The preferred way to terminate the SCSI bus in an AMOS computer is to install an external terminator. In April of 1993, the external SCSI bus terminator became standard on all AMOS computers. Using an external terminator makes it easier to install an add-on subsystem (like a portable CD-ROM drive), eliminating the need to remove terminators from a SCSI device inside the computer.

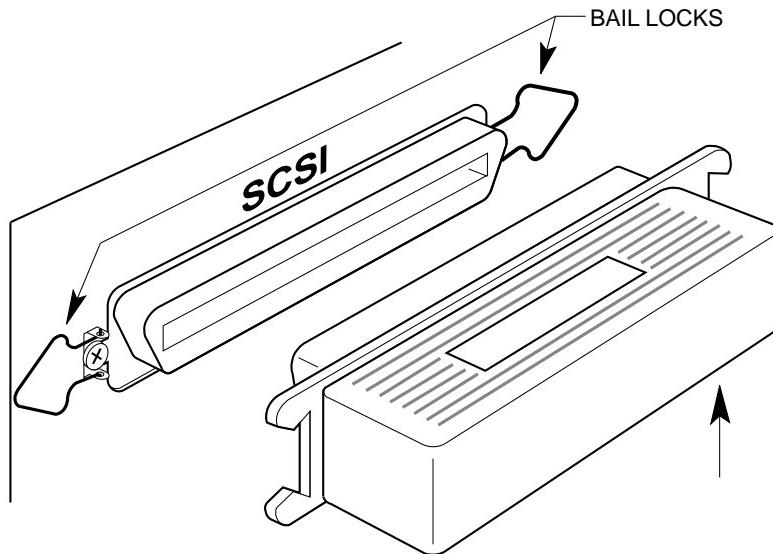
As computer performance increases, the SCSI bus becomes more sensitive to termination issues. Newer AMOS computers, such as the AM-6000, require *active* termination of the SCSI bus. Check your computer *Owner's Manual* to make sure you are terminating the SCSI bus properly.

External terminators are available from Alpha Micro under part numbers PRA-00222-00 (narrow passive terminator), PRA-00222-21 (narrow active terminator), and PRA-00222-20 (wide active terminator).

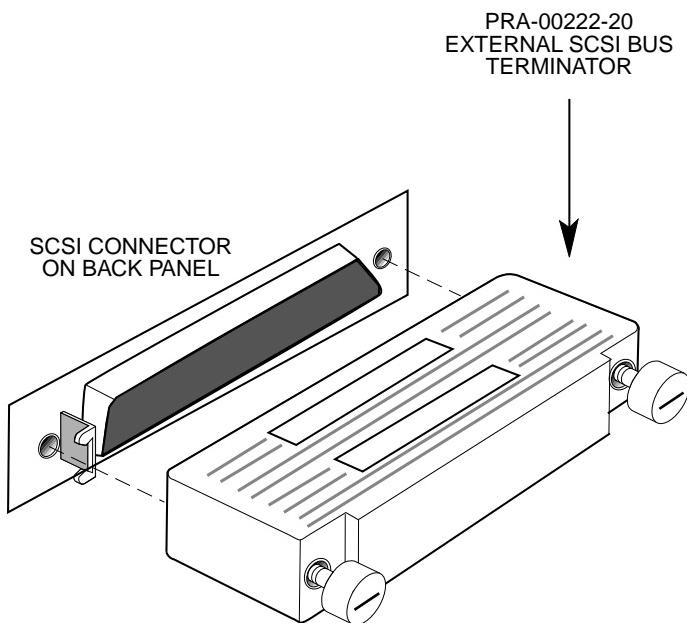
To use the external terminator, you need to insure none of the SCSI devices inside the computer are terminated. You also need to follow the guidelines in the section on providing termination power to the SCSI bus.

10- and 21-slot rack mount VME computers have no external SCSI connector. To install an external terminator, you need a special adapter cable, DWB-10200-01. The connector on this cable is compatible with the external terminator and also allows you to easily attach a portable CD-ROM drive or other SCSI device.

The figures below show both narrow and wide SCSI terminators:



**Figure 8a - External SCSI Terminator - Narrow**



**Figure 8b - External SCSI Terminator - Wide**

Figures 8a and 8b show two different types of external SCSI connectors:

1. Figure 8a shows an external narrow SCSI connector and bail locks for holding the terminator in place. This configuration is used on most of Alpha Micro's currently available product. The terminator is installed by plugging it onto the connector, then latching the bail locks into the notches on the sides of terminator.
2. Figure 8b shows an external wide SCSI connector. The terminator is held in place by thumb screws.

## Internal SCSI Bus Termination

If you are not using external SCSI termination, you may terminate the SCSI bus by enabling the termination resistors on the last SCSI device—the one farthest away from the SCSI controller. For best termination and most reliable SCSI performance in any configuration, this device should be *at the actual physical end* of the SCSI cable. If the SCSI cable extends beyond the device which provides termination, even if there are no more devices attached, termination will not be as reliable as it would be if the actual end of the cable was terminated.



Be sure that **only the last SCSI device** has its on-board termination enabled. If more than one device on the SCSI bus has its termination enabled, your system will probably perform erratically! This is true whether the last device is in the computer chassis or in a subsystem chassis.

## Termination Power

In order to properly control SCSI bus termination, a termination power source must be provided; *this is especially important when using an external terminator.*

### Why is Termination Power so important when using an external terminator?

Any terminator must have a power source. Because an external terminator does not have its own source of power, it must get its termination power from the SCSI bus. If termination power is not available on the bus, the external terminator cannot do its job, which means your SCSI bus will not be terminated properly. This may result in a computer that won't boot, or that "hangs" frequently. As mentioned above, the higher performance SCSI-2 and Wide SCSI-2 busses are more prone to exhibit problems when improperly terminated than was the older SASI bus.

The termination power source can be configured in one of the following ways, depending on your system hardware:

- In AMOS computers using the **SASI** bus, one of the internally mounted peripherals must supply termination power to the SCSI bus.
- AMOS computers using the **SCSI-2** or **Wide SCSI-2** bus should be configured to supply termination power via the host controller. When SCSI bus termination power is supplied by the host controller, there should not be any SCSI peripherals supplying termination power to the bus.

- **SCSI subsystems** attached to the main system should not have any additional devices supplying termination power to the SCSI bus. Termination power for the bus should be supplied by **one source** only!



The AM-649-01 (8GB) DAT drive has a jumper on the rear to disable term power, but the AM-649-00 (4GB) DAT drive has its term power **permanently enabled!** Although Alpha Micro always recommends only one source of termination power to the bus, this particular exception has thus far proven not to be a problem—as long as the drive is installed in the main system and connected to the same DC power supply as the other SCSI devices on the bus. **However,** performance of this drive may become unstable if it's mounted in an external subsystem chassis and/or connected to a DC power supply other than the main system supply!



The SCSI host controllers on AM-137, AM-190, and AM-540 boards are permanently configured to supply termination power to the SCSI bus. On Roadrunner boards, the termination power feature can be enabled or disabled by setting a jumper. As of July 26th, 1994, Alpha Micro began configuring all Roadrunner boards with termination power enabled. See the Roadrunner installation instructions for information on how to configure the termination power jumper.

For information on how to configure terminator power on SCSI hard disk and magnetic tape peripherals, see the following documents:

- Each SCSI disk drive shipped by Alpha Micro has a one page notice with jumper configuration information, including instructions on how to configure termination power.
- *AM-62X SCSI 1/4" Streaming Tape Drive Installation Instructions*, PDI-00625-00, revision A07 or later.

## DAT INSTALLATION—EAGLE AND AM-1600 DESKSIDE COMPUTERS

The owner's manuals for Eagle and AM-1600 desktop computers contain their own sets of instructions for installing SCSI peripherals. However, you will still need to follow all the instructions in this document dealing with software configuration and actual use of your DAT tape drive.

## DAT INSTALLATION—RACK MOUNT AND PEDESTAL COMPUTERS

The following sections describe how to install the DAT drive into AMOS computers using both rack mount and pedestal enclosures. The basic installation procedure is the same for both pedestal and rack mount computers:

- Remove your front bezel.
- Create a cutout in your bezel to support the DAT drive.
- Build the DAT drive mounting assembly.
- Install the DAT drive mounting assembly in your computer.
- Attach the SCSI interface and power cables.

## Front Bezel Removal and Modification

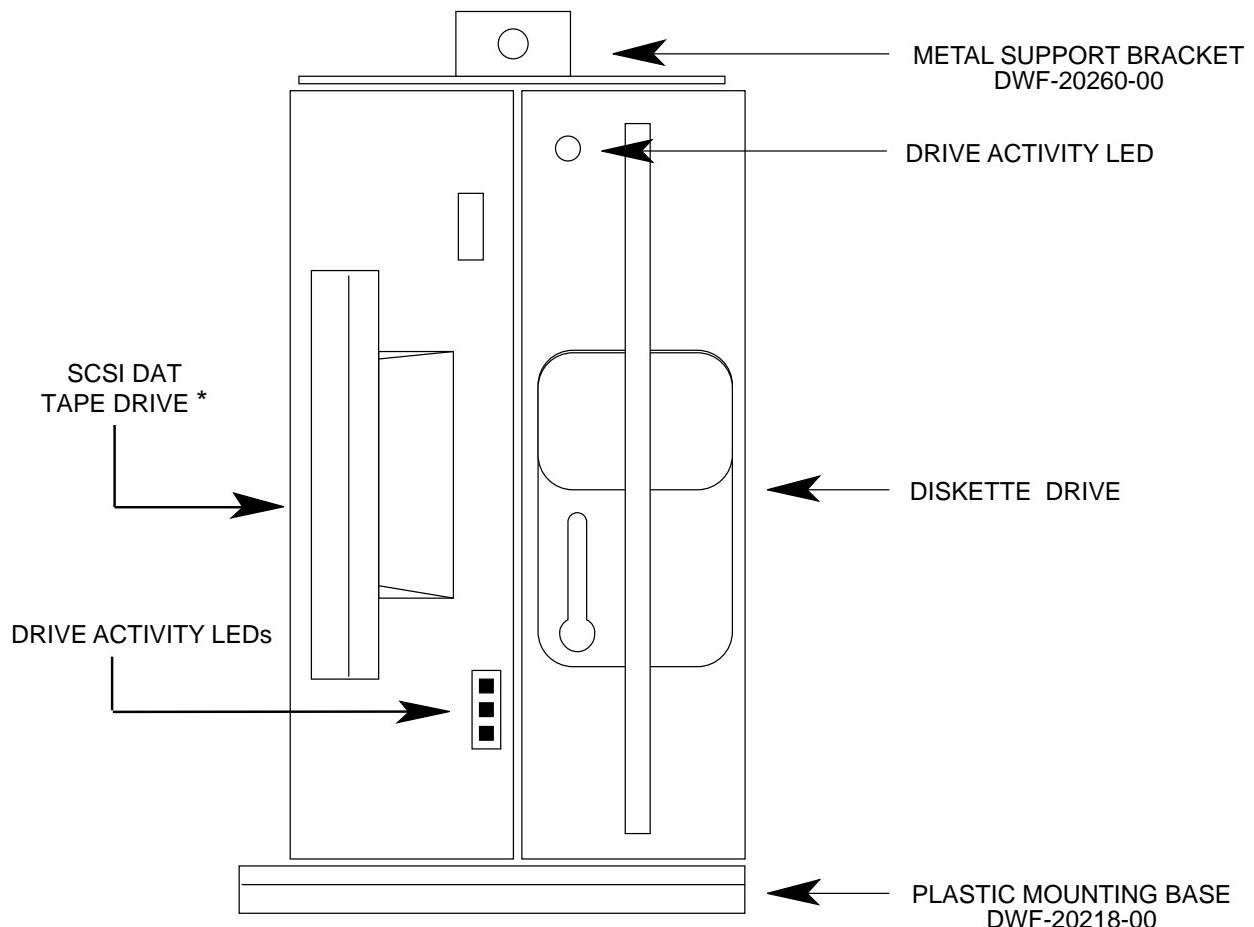
Your DAT drive product installation kit includes instructions describing how to modify your front bezel. The modification requires you to make a half-height 5.25" cutout if you are installing a DAT drive only, or a full-height 5.25" cutout if you are installing a DAT drive along with a new (or existing) floppy or streaming tape drive.

1. Follow the instructions in your computer *Owner's Manual* for removing the top cover.
2. Unplug the ribbon cable that links the display panel on the computer's front bezel to your CPU board.
3. Remove the Phillips-head screws holding the front bezel to the computer's chassis.
4. Follow the bezel modification instructions included with your installation kit, then reinstall the bezel on your computer.
5. Don't forget to plug the display panel cable back into your CPU board.

## Building and Installing the DAT Drive Mounting Assembly

The DAT drive mounting assembly is the same for both pedestal and rack mount computers. The assembly consists of three pieces; one plastic mounting base, one DAT drive, and one metal support bracket. The following steps describe how to put the assembly together:

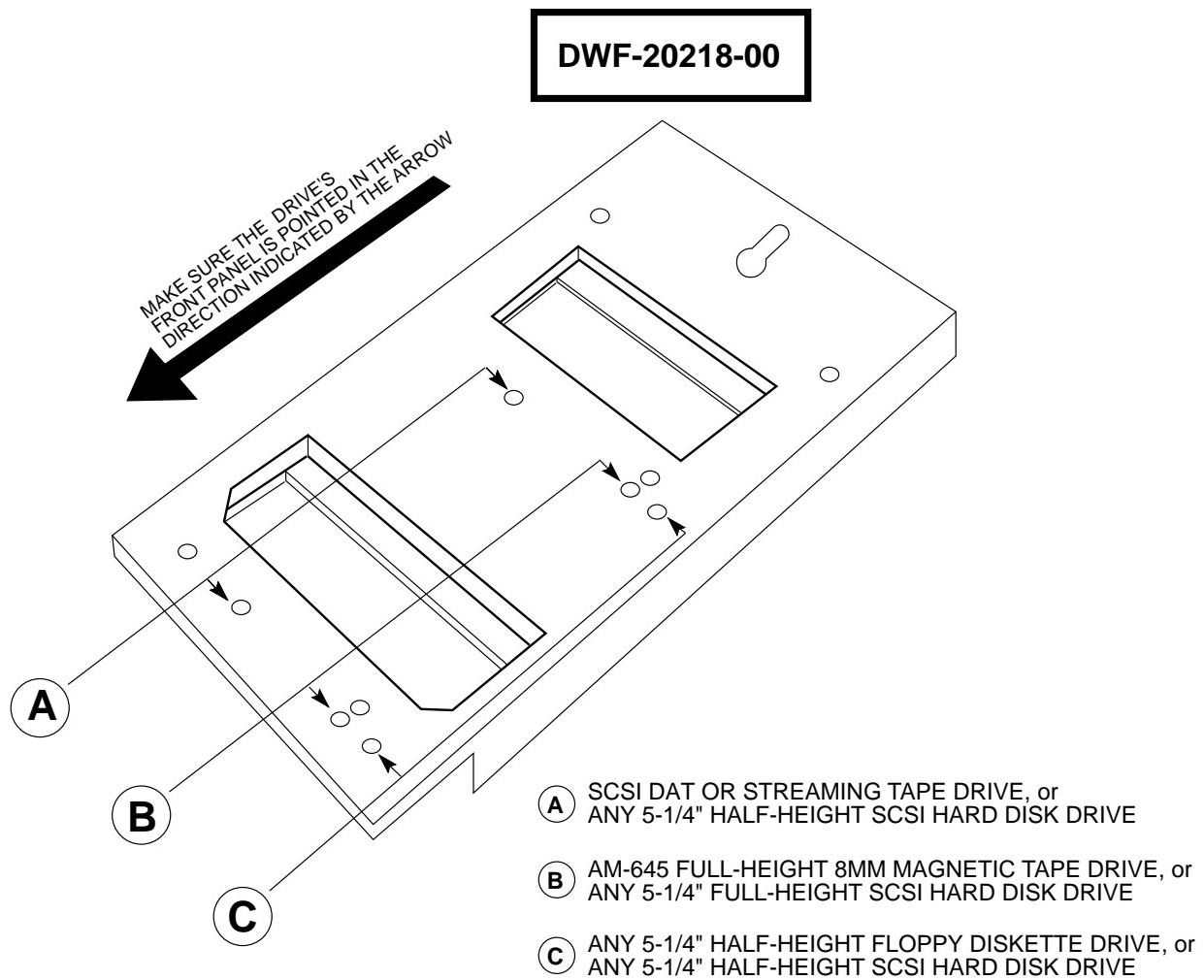
1. Set the drive on top of the plastic mounting base with its status LEDs nearest the plastic mounting base. This insures the drive is in the proper position for both pedestal and rack mount computers. Also, pin-1 on the DAT drive's SCSI connector has the same orientation as the other SCSI devices in your computer.



\* Faceplate varies per DAT model.

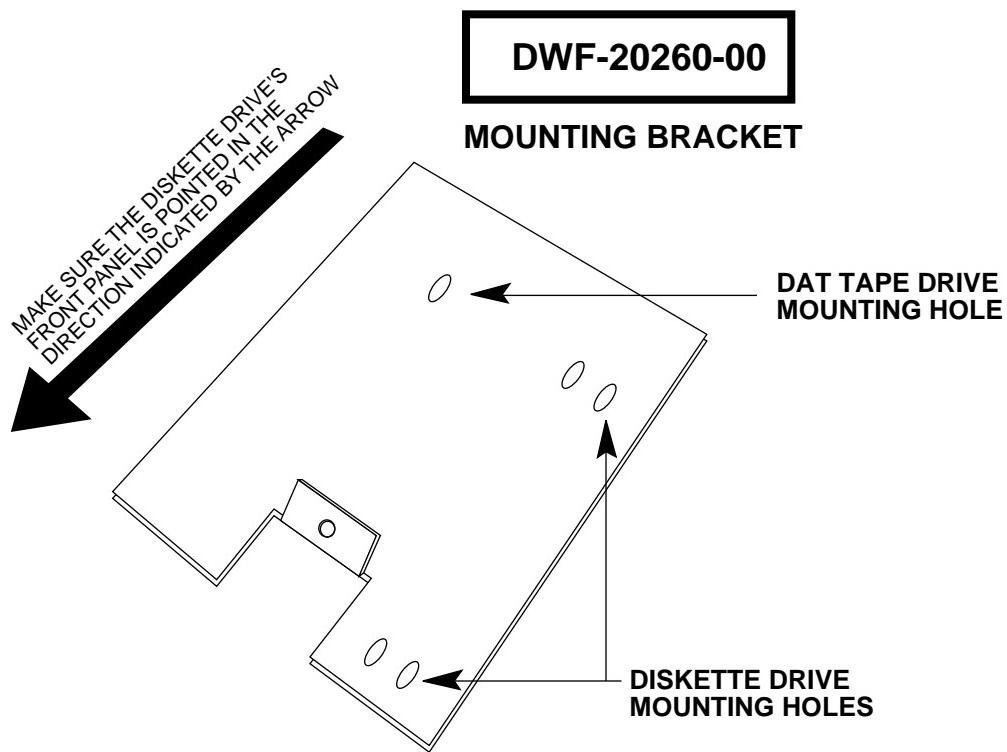
**Figure 9 - Drive Mounting Assembly**

2. The DAT drive has several mounting screw-holes on its side rails, which align with corresponding holes in the plastic mounting base. Align the screw holes on the drive with the proper holes (marked as A in Figure 10) in the plastic mounting base. Make sure the drive's front panel is pointed in the direction indicated by the arrow in Figure 10.
3. Install the two screws (included in the mounting kit) that hold the plastic mounting base to the drive. If you are installing a diskette drive or a 1/4" streaming tape drive along with your DAT drive, mount it next to the DAT drive, as shown in Figure 9.
4. Set the drive assembly into its mounting position inside the chassis.



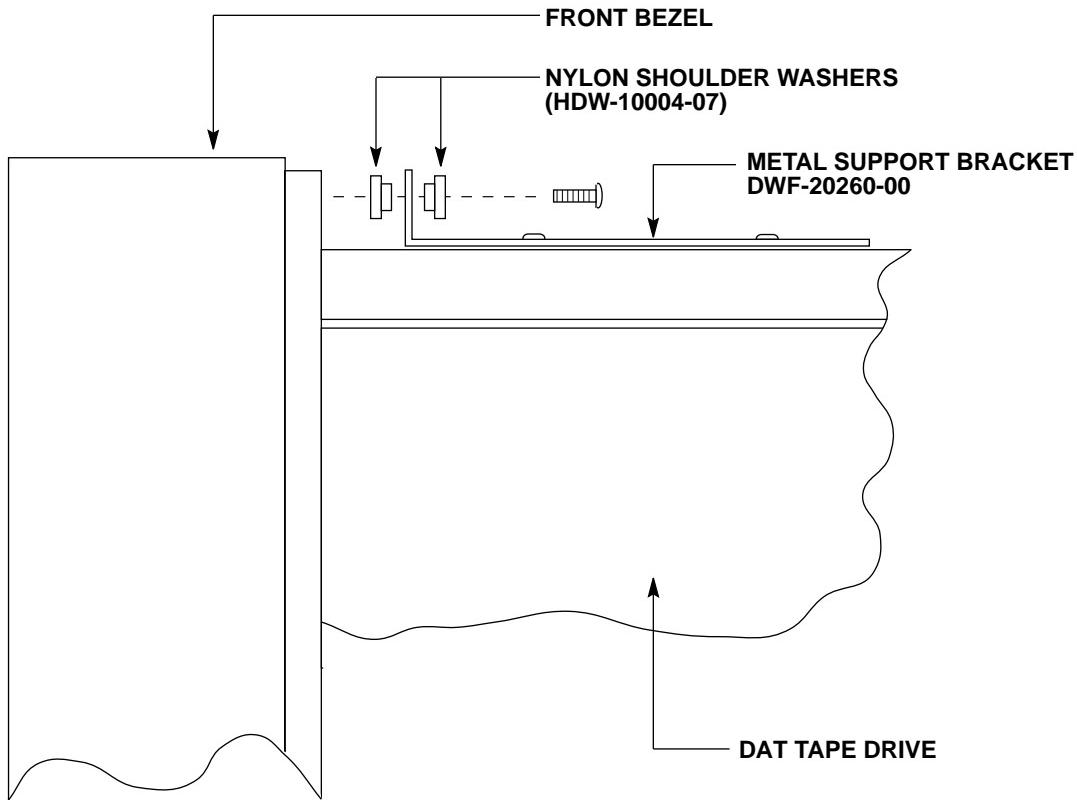
**Figure 10 - Plastic Mounting Base**

6. Set the metal support bracket on top of the drive assembly as shown in Figure 9. Position the bracket so the mounting hole (see Figure 11) aligns with the screw hole on the side (top) of the DAT drive and the screw hole in the metal support bracket aligns with the screw hole in the front bezel.



**Figure 11 - Metal Top Support Bracket**

7. Before you tighten the screw holding the DAT drive to the metal support bracket, make sure you are satisfied with the way the drive assembly is aligned with the cutout in your computer's front bezel. Once the drive (or drives) are properly positioned, install the screw that holds the plastic mounting base to the chassis bottom and tighten the screw holding the drive (or drives) to the metal support bracket. Finally, tighten the screw that secures the drive assembly to the front bezel, as shown in Figure 12.



**Figure 12 - Securing the Drive Assembly to the Front Bezel**

## Power and Interface Cables

The 50-pin SCSI cable is already installed in your computer. On some computers, the 50-pin SCSI interface cable has keyed connectors that insure a pin-1 to pin-1 connection with the DAT drive. If your interface cable is not keyed, be sure to use the colored stripe on the cable as a pin-1 reference.

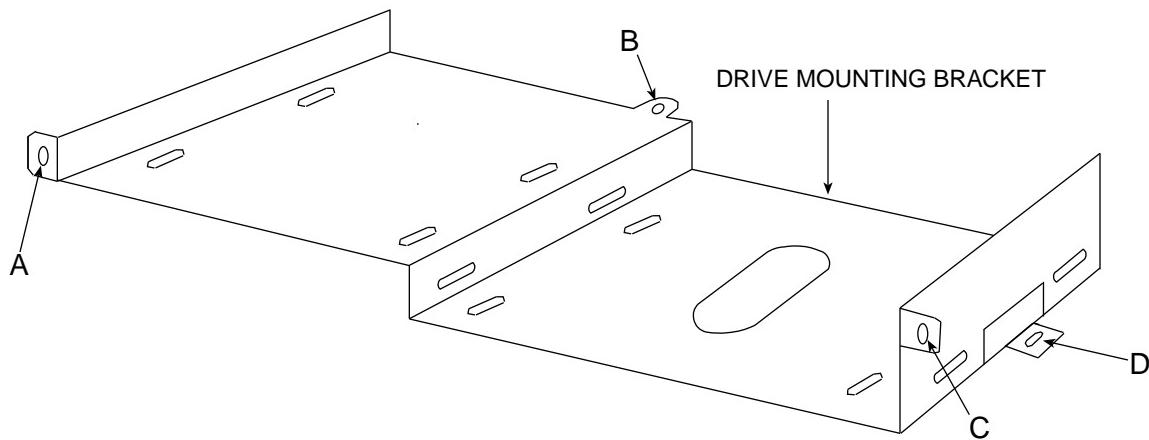


If your computer uses the 68-pin Wide SCSI-2 bus, you must use the appropriate 50-pin to 68-pin adapter to connect the DAT drive to the SCSI cable.

Plug the 4-pin keyed power cable into the corresponding keyed connector on the back of the DAT drive.

## DAT INSTALLATION—AM-1400 AND AM-1600 DESKTOP COMPUTERS

1. Remove the four Phillips head screws (two on each side) that hold the top cover in place. Remove the top cover and place it in an area where it won't get damaged.
2. Remove the four screws that hold the drive mounting bracket in place. The bracket is shown in Figure 13—the screws are at positions A, B, C, and D. Remove the mounting bracket from the chassis.

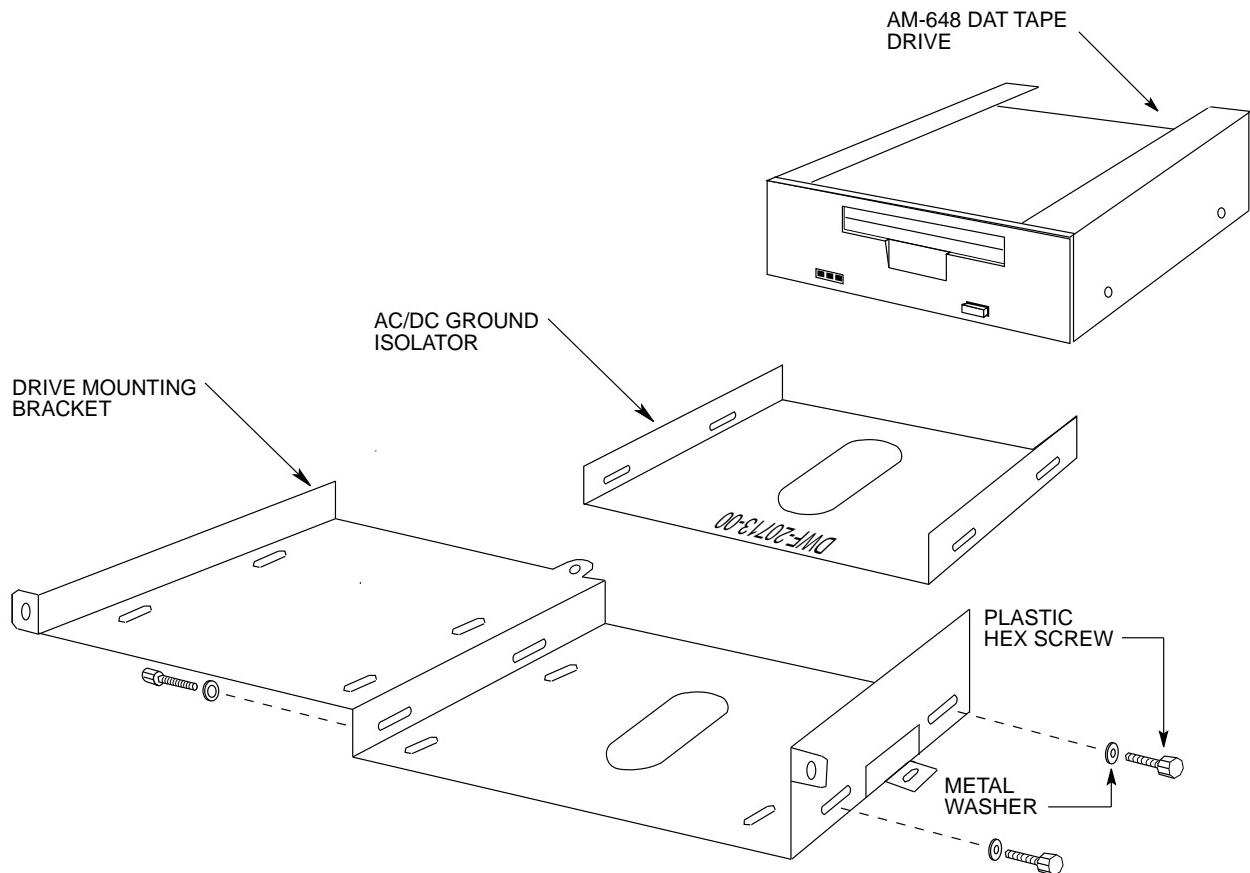


**Figure 13 - AM-1400/1600 Drive Mounting Bracket**

3. The DAT drive installs on top of the drive mounting bracket. However, because the DAT drive internally ties logic ground to its frame, you need to isolate the DAT drive from the computer chassis. The mounting kit includes an isolator designed to prevent the drive from making metal to metal contact with the computer chassis.

Fold and position the ground isolator (part number DWF-20713-00) as shown in Figure 14, with the part number facing up and forward. The isolator has been scored so the edges can be folded up as shown.

4. Once the isolator is folded and positioned, place the drive on top of the isolator and attach it with four plastic hex screws and metal washers.



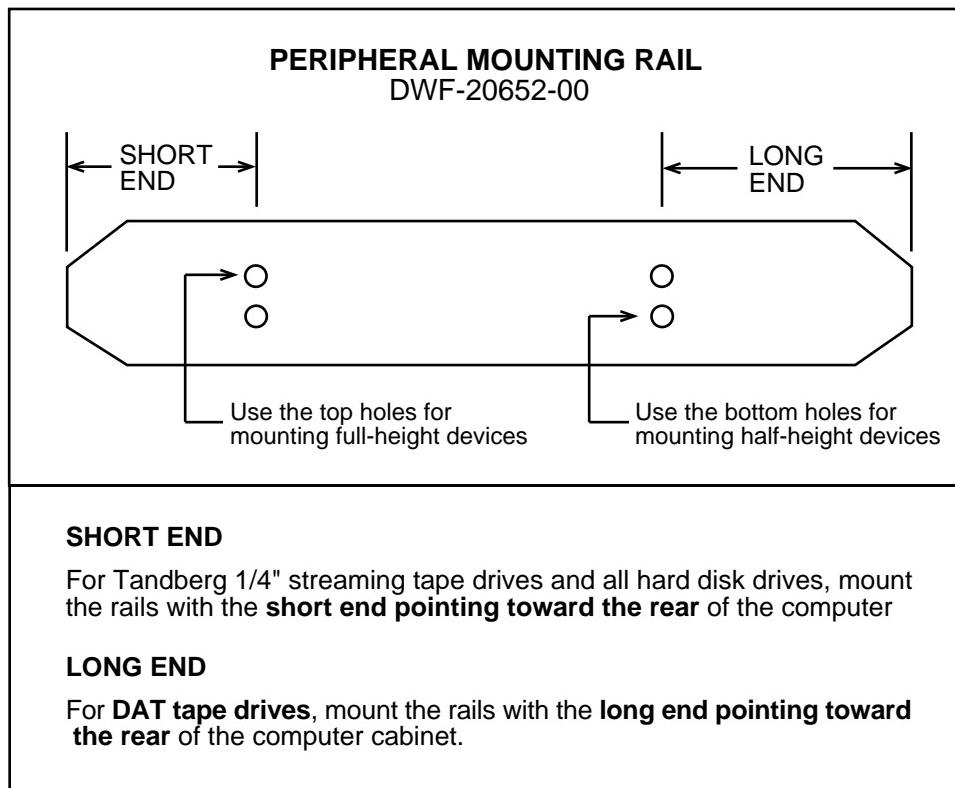
**Figure 14 - AM-1400/1600 Drive Mounting Assembly**

5. After the drive is installed on the mounting bracket, place the assembly back into the chassis and re-attach the four screws that hold the mounting bracket in place.
6. There is a SCSI interface cable with two 50-pin connectors already installed in the chassis. Simply plug the 50-pin connector into the back of the DAT drive. Make sure the colored stripe on the cable aligns with pin-1 on the drive. Refer to the Figures 1 and 2 for the pin-1 location.
7. Your system should also have one or two standard 4-pin power connectors available. Plug one of these power connectors into the drive. The connectors are keyed, so you can't plug them in backwards without excessive force.
8. When the drive installation is complete, reinstall the top cover.

## DAT INSTALLATION—AM-990 COMPUTERS

The DAT drive is installed in the AM-990's main drive bay using plastic mounting rails. You need two rails to mount the drive. The rails (DWF-20652-00) are universal; they can be mounted on either the right or left side of the drive.

Figure 15 shows one of the mounting rails and explains how they are used with various types of peripherals, including the DAT tape drive:

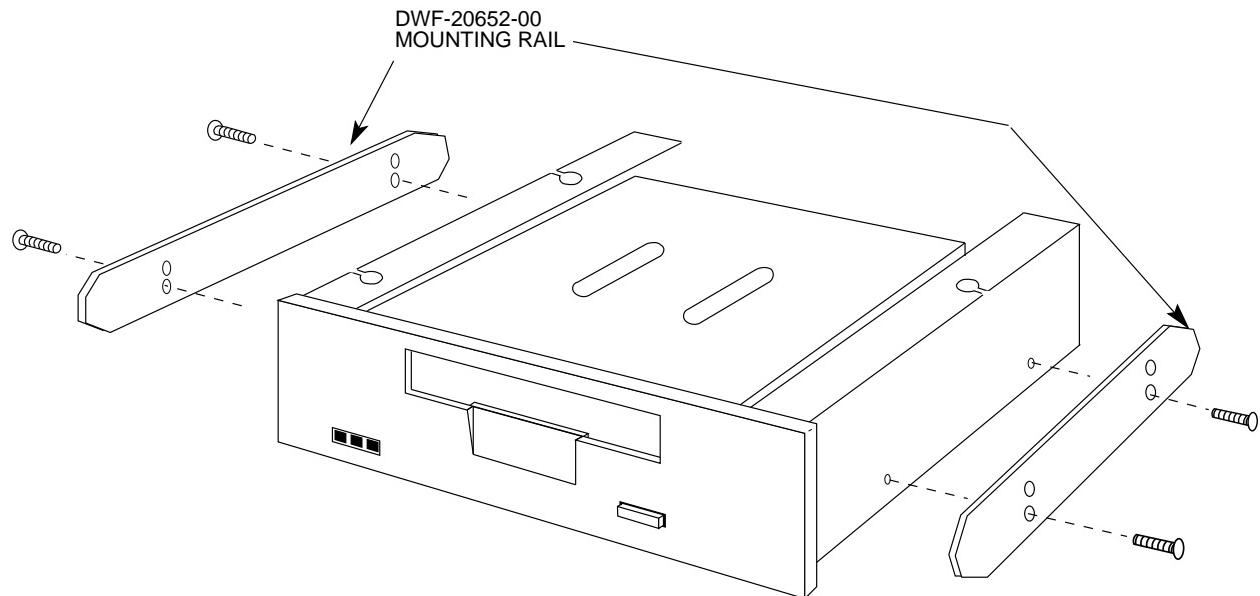


**Figure 15 - Peripheral Mounting Rail**

Besides the plastic rails, the peripheral mounting kit includes both standard and metric screws for compatibility with all of Alpha Micro's 5.25" peripherals.



Be sure to observe the correct orientation of the long and short ends of the mounting rails. If they're not installed correctly, the front of the drive will not align flush with the front of the system chassis when the device is slid into place.



**Figure 16 - Attaching Mounting Rails to Peripheral**

Once the rails are installed, slide the tape drive into its mounting position in the chassis. Make a pin-1 to pin-1 connection between the SCSI connector on the back of the drive and the interface cable (if attaching the drive to a 68-pin wide SCSI cable, be sure to use the correct adapter); plug in the power cable and the installation is complete.



The DAT tape drive can be mounted horizontally as shown, or vertically on either side. However, the drive should **never be mounted upside-down!**

## SOFTWARE INFORMATION FOR DAT DRIVES

There are several points to remember when using DAT drives:

- Depending on your system configuration, it may be possible to support up to four DAT drives in the same system. Also, a DAT drive can be used with a Tandberg streaming tape drive.
- DAT tape drives are not supported in S-100 bus computers, or in AM-1000/1200 computers without a Roadrunner upgrade.
- **AM-647** drives must be used with AMOS **1.4** or **2.2**, or later.
- **AM-648** and **AM-649** drives must be used with AMOS **1.4C** or **2.2C**, or later.
- Later model **AM-649-01** drives (those labeled C1599A) must be used with AMOS **1.4C, PR 6/97**, or AMOS **2.3A**, or later, only.
- The first DAT tape drive must be referred to as DAT0:.
- The device driver, DAT.DVR, must be loaded into system memory.
- Since AMOS scans from the highest SCSI ID to the lowest, if you want to warm boot from your DAT drive it must be addressed to a higher SCSI ID than any other tape drive on the bus.



This does not apply to computers, such as the Eagle 550 and the AM-6000, which use the CMOS configuration menu rather than switch settings to set the boot device.

- DAT drives use the same tape utility programs used by Alpha Micro's 1/4" and 1/2" magnetic tape drives: MTUSAV, MTUDIR, and MTURES. The use of these programs is documented in the *System Commands Reference Manual*.

## OPERATING SOFTWARE—MINIMUM FILE VERSIONS

The following file edit versions (or later) are required to support the various DAT drives. If your AMOS operating system does not include the required versions as listed below, they may be obtained from Alpha Micro Technical Assistance Center or via TABBS.



If you receive your DAT drive as part of a factory integrated computer, all the required files will be included with your AMOS operating system.

### AM-647 Minimum File Versions

<b>For AMOS 1.4 Systems</b>	<b>For AMOS 2.2 Systems</b>
647DVR.DVR	647DVR.DVR
MTUSAV.LIT 3.0(121)	MTUSAV.LIT 3.1(121)
MTURES.LIT 3.0(124)	MTURES.LIT 3.1(124)
MTUDIR.LIT 3.0(117)	MTUDIR.LIT 3.1(117)
TAPSER.LIT 3.0(115)	TAPSER.LIT 3.0(115)
WRMGEN.LIT 2.0(138)	WRMGEN.LIT 2.0(140)
FWUPD.LIT 1.0(100)	FWUPD.LIT 1.0(100)
CRT620.LIT 2.0(112)	CRT620.LIT 2.0(112)

### AM-648 and AM-649 Minimum File Versions\*

<b>For AMOS 1.4C Systems</b>	<b>For AMOS 2.2C Systems</b>
647DVR.DVR **	647DVR.DVR **
MTUSAV.LIT 3.2(129)	MTUSAV.LIT 3.3(129)
MTURES.LIT 3.2(133)	MTURES.LIT 3.3(133)
MTUDIR.LIT 3.2(127)	MTUDIR.LIT 3.3(127)
TAPSER.LIT 3.0(119)	TAPSER.LIT 3.0(119)
WRMGEN.LIT 2.0(161)	WRMGEN.LIT 2.0(161)
CRT620.LIT 2.0(114)	CRT620.LIT 2.0(114)
TMODE.LIT 1.0(100)	TMODE.LIT 1.0(100)

\* Later model AM-649-01 drives (those labeled C1599A) **require either AMOS 2.3A or AMOS 1.4C, PR 6/97.**

\*\* The AM-649 requires 647DVR.DVR from AMOS PR 3/96 or later. It will not work with earlier versions. 647DVR.DVR is backward-compatible; the latest versions support AM-647, AM-648, and AM-649 drives.



If you use AMOS 2.2C we recommend you update MTUSAV, MTURES, MTUDIR, and TAPSER to the latest possible versions. Though the new versions are not absolutely necessary to use your DAT drive, they incorporate enhancements, such as improvements in the ability to span tapes. The minimum file versions which include these enhancements are:

MTUSAV.LIT 3.3(134)  
MTURES.LIT 3.3(138)  
MTUDIR.LIT 3.3(129)  
TAPSER.LIT 3.0(122)  
TAPLOG.LIT 1.0(100) new utility

## COPYING THE GENERIC DEVICE DRIVER

You need to create a three character driver name to support your DAT drive. This name will be used in your system initialization command file to define the drive. Use the following commands to create a driver called DAT.DVR:

```
LOG DVR: [RETURN]  
COPY DAT.DVR=647DVR.DVR [RETURN]
```

## MODIFYING THE SYSTEM INITIALIZATION COMMAND FILE

To define the DAT drive to your computer, use the COPY command to make a copy of your system initialization command file, calling it TEST.INI. Then edit that copy using AlphaVUE or another text editor, making the modifications described below.



NEVER modify the system initialization command file directly. Always make your changes in a copy of the file. When you have finished, use MONTST to test the new file. If the MONTST is successful, you can then copy the test initialization file to AMOSL.INI or AMOS32.INI, as applicable. If it fails, you can push the reset button to return to your standard initialization file.

If you modify your AMOSL.INI or AMOS32.INI file directly and make a mistake, the system may not boot at all!

Type the following commands to create a test initialization file. The example below assumes your computer uses a system initialization command file called AMOS32.INI. If your system boots using AMOSL.INI, then substitute AMOSL.INI for AMOS32.INI.

```
LOG SYS: [RETURN]  
COPY TEST.INI=AMOS32.INI [RETURN]  
VUE TEST.INI [RETURN]
```

The MTUSAV program spawns a separate job to communicate with the tape drive. So, the first thing to do in your TEST.INI file is increase the number of jobs. To increase the number of jobs allocated by the system, search for the line (normally one of the first commands in the INI file) which reads:

JOBS nnn

Increase the number of jobs allocated by one.

The next thing to do is add a new DEVTBL statement. DEVTBL tells AMOS which devices to look for on the computer. Every time you add a new device to the system, like your DAT drive, you must add a DEVTBL statement defining it.

Locate the DEVTBL statements in your TEST.INI and add a line that looks like this:

```
DEVTBL /DAT0
```

DAT0 (zero) defines the DAT unit number, and the slash preceding the device name lets AMOS know that the device(s) following the slash are non-sharable.

If you're installing more than one DAT drive, list the devices on the same line following the first "slashed" device name. For example:

```
DEVTBL /DAT0 , DAT1
```

And finally, since the device driver program needs to be in system memory, add the following line somewhere before the final SYSTEM statement:

```
SYSTEM DAT.DVR[1,6]
```



For more information about working with the system initialization file, see the *System Operator's Guide to the System Initialization Command File*.

## TESTING THE INITIALIZATION FILE

When you're done editing the TEST.INI file, save the file and exit from the text editor.

With the new DAT drive installed and its address jumpers and terminators set properly, log into OPR:, make sure no one else is using the computer, and use MONTST to test the TEST.INI file.

When your computer executes the DEVTBL /DAT0 statement, it will display information similar to this:

```
SCSI DAT driver (647DVR) version 4.0(136)
DAT0: AM-648 DAT found at SCSI id 3, SCSI-2 drive
```



It's okay if the driver version displayed on your screen is later than the example shown above. However, if you're installing a more recent DAT drive (AM-648 or AM-649) and you have an older version of 647DVR.DVR, the older driver may not be compatible with the newer drive. If this is the case, the drive will not be recognized during bootup, and it will not work.

If the computer boots successfully, enter the DEVTBL command at AMOS command level to see a display of the devices on your system; the DAT drive should be listed as DAT0.

If you're satisfied that your system is functioning normally, make the test INI file your new system initialization file by copying it to AMOS32.INI or AMOSL.INI, as applicable. For example:

**COPY AMOS32.INI=TEST.INI [RETURN]**

If the computer *doesn't* boot successfully, or if the DAT drive does not appear in the DEVTBL display, press the RESET button to reboot your computer under its original initialization file. Review the changes you made to the TEST.INI. Verify that the DAT drive is cabled correctly, and its drive ID jumpers are set properly. Use the SCSI command to see if the drive is detected on the SCSI bus, and that no other device is set to the same SCSI ID

## WARM BOOTING

You can warm boot from your DAT drive when your system contains one of the CPU boards listed below. However, your boot PROMs must meet the revision requirements in the applicable table:

### Boot PROMS for AM-647 DAT Drives

<b>CPU Board</b>	<b>PROM Revision</b>
AM-134-XX	A00
AM-135-XX	A00
AM-140	A00
AM-145	B02
AM-175	G02
AM-180	D02
AM-185	A01
AM-185(-50)	A00

The following table applies to all AM-648 and AM-649-00 drives, and AM-649-01 drives labeled HP model C1533A:

### Boot PROMS for AM-648 and Most AM-649 DAT Drives

<b>CPU Board</b>	<b>PROM Revision</b>
AM-137	K00
AM-140 *	F00
AM-172	K00
AM-174	H00
AM-190	E00

\* Requires AM-540 Enhancement

The following table applies only to late model AM-649-01 drive labeled as HP Model C1599A:

### Boot PROMS for Later AM-649-01 DAT Drives

<b>CPU Board</b>	<b>PROM Revision</b>
AM-137	M00
AM-172	M00
AM-174	N00
AM-190	F00



Other than using the current version of WRMGEN.LIT and the minimum required operating files, there are no other special software considerations when creating your warm boot file.

The next page gives an example of a typical routine for generating a warm boot monitor. The program prompts are shown in plain text and the user input is in bold type. The total size of your warm boot monitor cannot exceed 200KB. If you exceed the 200KB limit, WRMGEN generates an overflow error.

When WRMGEN prompts you for the system disk driver and SCSI dispatcher name, enter the appropriate generic SCSI driver and *simple* SCSI dispatcher for your computer; if you aren't sure what driver to use, please refer to your computer *Owner's Manual*. For example, for an AM-6000 these entries would be SCZR60.DVR and SIMR60.SYS. The input monitor name, bitmap size, number of logicals, and other configuration specific entries used on the next page are shown for example purposes only! You must enter the corresponding information as applicable to *your* configuration.

***Creating a Sample WRMGEN File***

```
LOG SYS: [RETURN]
WRMGEN [RETURN]
Warm Boot Monitor Generator X.X(XXX)

Input monitor: AMOS32.MON [RETURN]

System disk driver: SCZRR.DVR [RETURN]
Number of logical units: 10 [RETURN]
Bitmap size: 3969 [RETURN]

Language definition table name: [RETURN] ;Pressing RETURN defaults to English

SCSI dispatcher (RETURN if none): SIMRR.SYS [RETURN] ;Simple only!

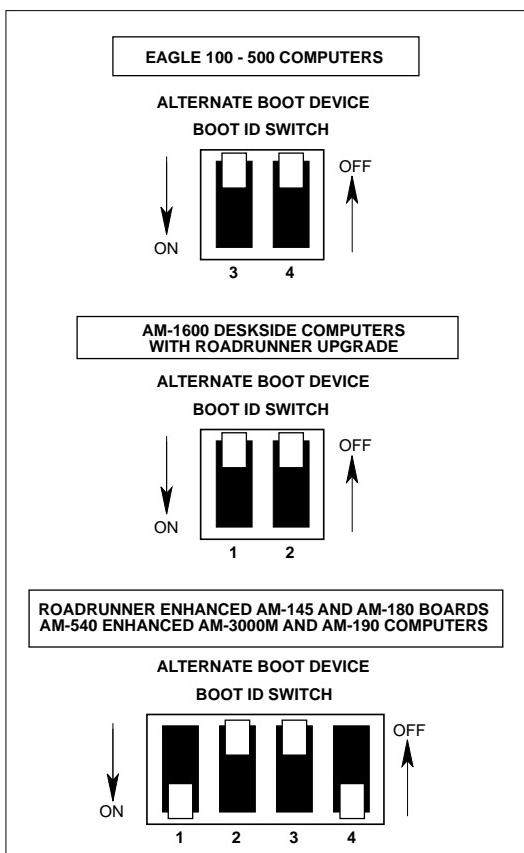
System terminal interface driver: AM318.IDV [RETURN]
System terminal interface port number: 0 [RETURN]
System terminal interface baud rate: 19200 [RETURN]
System terminal driver: AM65.TDV [RETURN]

Enter name of SECONDARY DEVICE(s) to be defined into system,
one per line. Enter blank to terminate loading.
Device to define: /DAT0 [RETURN]
Device to define: TRM [RETURN]
Device to define: [RETURN]

Enter name of program(s) to be preloaded into SYSTEM MEMORY,
one per line. Enter blank to terminate loading.
Program to load: SYSMSG.USA [RETURN]
Program to load: DAT.DVR[1,6] [RETURN]
Program to load: CMDLIN.SYS [RETURN]
Program to load: SCNWLDSYS [RETURN]
Program to load: [RETURN]

Enter name of program(s) to be preloaded into USER PARTITION,
one per line. Enter blank to terminate loading.
Program to load: MOUNT.LIT [RETURN]
Program to load: LOG.LIT [RETURN]
Program to load: DIR.LIT [RETURN]
Program to load: COPY.LIT [RETURN]
Program to load: DUMP.LIT [RETURN]
Program to load: MTURES.LIT [RETURN]
Program to load: MTUDIR.LIT [RETURN]
Program to load: FMTSCZ.LIT [RETURN]
Program to load: FMTSCZ.OVR [RETURN]
Program to load: DSKANA.LIT [RETURN]
Program to load: DSKDDT.LIT [RETURN]
Program to load: SYSACT.LIT [RETURN]
Program to load: [RETURN] ;after you enter this return, your
                           .WRM file will be created on disk.
```

When you want to warm boot from the DAT drive, you must set the alternate Boot ID switches on the back panel of your computer chassis. The correct switch settings for each of the supported CPU types are shown in Figure 17.



**Figure 17 - DAT Warm Boot—CPU Boot Switch Settings**



For Eagle 550 and newer systems which use a CMOS boot configuration, the DAT drive must be defined as the alternate boot device in the CMOS Setup Menu. Refer to your system *Owner's Manual* for more details on modifying the CMOS configuration.



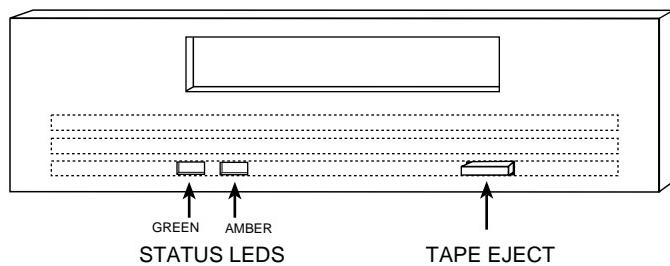
When you use CRT620 to create a warm boot tape, the tape can include only the necessary programs and drivers to perform a warm boot and be minimally operational. You cannot save any data files to the tape.

## RUNNING SELF TEST

Now that the DAT drive has been installed and your system is up and running, you may want to run the system self test to be sure your computer is operating correctly. Refer to your computer Owner's Manual for complete step-by-step instructions and interpretation of the self test.

## AM-647 DAT DRIVE STATUS LEDS

The front panel of the AM-647 DAT drive has two status LEDs. One LED indicates drive status, while the other LED indicates cassette status. These two indicators provide operational information for normal as well as error conditions.



**Figure 18 - AM-647 DAT Drive Faceplate**

The amber Drive Status LED indicates the following conditions:

- When ON (lit), the drive is reading or writing the tape.



Never press the tape eject button while the amber LED is on!

- When flashing rapidly, a hardware fault occurred or dew was detected. If dew is detected the tape is ejected.

The green Cassette Status LED indicates the following conditions:

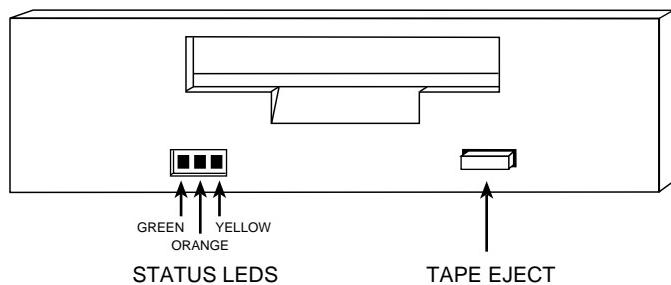
- When ON (lit), a cassette is inserted and is not generating excess errors.
- When flashing slowly, a cassette is inserted but generates errors beyond the predefined DDS error threshold. A new tape should be used for future writes and/or the tape heads should be cleaned with an approved DDS cleaning cassette. Otherwise, operation is proceeding normally. This signal is a warning only.
- If the green LED is flashing rapidly, this indicates the tape could not be written to correctly (maximum rewrite count exceeded). The WRITE operation failed, and you should replace the cassette. (Or, the heads may need to be cleaned with a DAT cleaning cassette).
- When flashing slowly in conjunction with the amber LED, a prerecorded audio tape cassette is inserted and is being played automatically.



Audio DAT tapes can be heard only by using an external digital to analog converter, which is currently unavailable.

## AM-648 DAT DRIVE STATUS LEDS

The front panel of the AM-648 DAT drive has three status LEDs:



**Figure 19 - AM-648 DAT Drive Faceplate**

- The green LED will always be lit whenever power is turned on.
- The orange LED is lit when the DAT drive is processing data or commands.

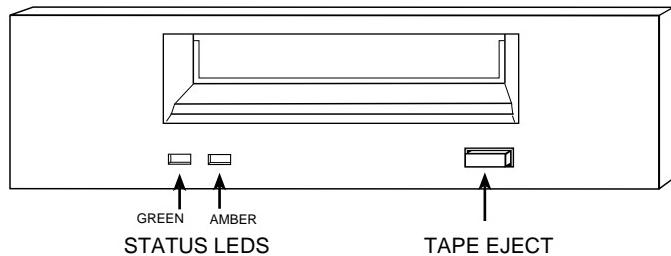


Never press the tape eject button while the orange LED is on!

- The yellow LED indicates the DAT drive heads require cleaning. Do not clean the drive until the yellow LED is lit!
- When all LEDs are flashing, an error has occurred. You can clear the error by turning the power off and then back on again.

## AM-649 DAT DRIVE STATUS LEDS

The front panel of the AM-649 DAT drive has two status LEDs. The green LED indicates normal tape functions. The amber LED indicates clean/attention warnings. The various LED displays have the following meanings:



**Figure 20 - AM-649 DAT Drive Faceplate**

- Green LED slow flashing, Amber LED off = Activity—load, unload, or self-test in progress
- Green LED fast flashing, Amber LED off = Activity—read or write
- Green LED on solid, Amber LED off = Cartridge loaded, drive on-line
- Green LED any display, Amber LED flashing = Heads need cleaning, or the tape cartridge is near the end of its useful life
- Green LED any display, Amber LED on solid = Hard fault

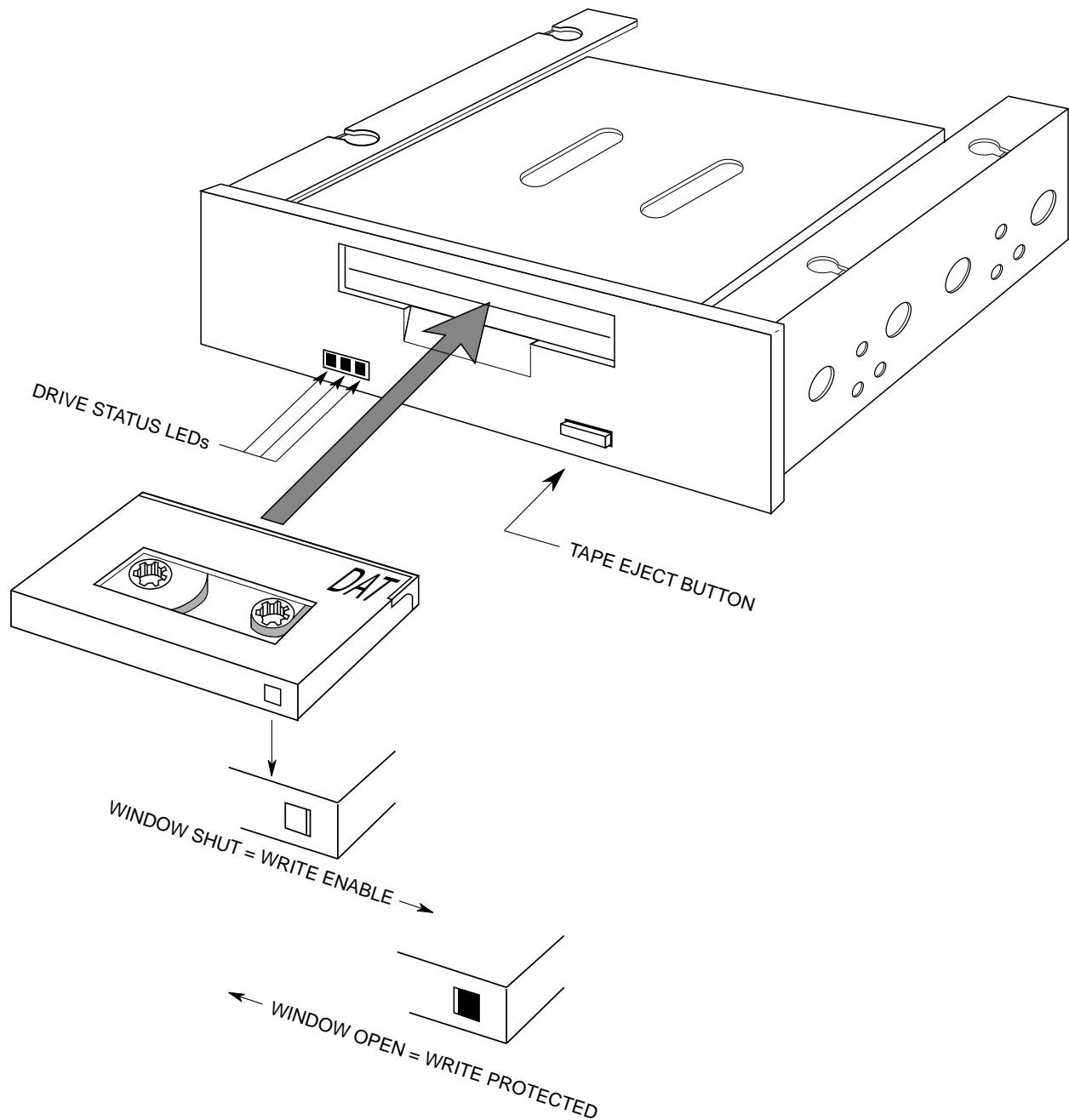
## USING YOUR DAT DRIVE

The DAT drive is very simple to use:

1. To save data to the tape, the window on the tape cartridge must be in the write enable position. Figure 21 shows the tape window in both "write enable" and "write protected" positions.
2. The 4mm tape inserts as shown in Figure 21. As you insert the tape through the tape door, the DAT drive takes over the load operation by mechanically pulling the tape cartridge into the load position, just like your home VCR.
3. Once the tape is loaded, the status LEDs indicate the status of both the drive and the cassette.
4. Use the MTUSAVER command to copy a few files onto a blank tape cartridge, and then use MTURES to restore them into a different disk account, or onto another logical disk. Use MTUDIR to list the files stored on the tape cartridge.
5. To unload the tape cartridge, press the tape eject button. The drive unloads and ejects the tape.



Please be patient! Depending on the model of your DAT drive, unloading and ejecting a tape may take up to a minute to complete!



**Figure 21 - Loading a DAT Tape Cartridge**

## DAT Drive Compatibility

By default, AM-648 and AM-649 DAT drives write data in compressed mode. This compressed data cannot be read by the AM-647 DAT drive. However, by using the TMODE command with standard DDS/DDS-1 tapes, you can force the AM-648 and AM-649 drives to write in standard DDS (non-compressed) mode. Data written in standard DDS mode can be read by AM-647, AM-648 and AM-649 drives.



The AM-649-01 (8GB) DAT uses higher density 120mm **DDS-2** tape cartridges to achieve its larger storage capacity. The drive defaults to DDS-2-DC high compression mode whenever a DDS-2 tape is used, or to the DDS-DC compression mode whenever a DDS-1 tape is used. This is the only DAT drive currently offered by Alpha Micro that supports the DDS-2 tape format. Additionally, you cannot write in DDS or DDS-DC format on a DDS-2 tape. However, by using a DDS-1 tape with the TMODE command (as explained below) you can force the drive to operate in DDS non-compressed mode. Tapes created in non-compressed DDS mode can be interchanged between other Alpha Micro 4mm DAT drives.

The TMODE command allows you to switch between compressed and non-compressed write modes. The program will display the currently set data format and the available write options when you enter the TMODE command with the device name. For example:

**TMODE DAT0: [RETURN]**

Recording format: DDS-DC (compression)

Options for this drive:

DDS	- standard 2GB format
DDS-DC	- compressed 4GB format
DDS-2	- standard DDS-2 format
DDS-2-DC	- compressed DDS-2 format



Older versions of the 647DVR.DVR will neither display nor support the DDS-2 options! Also, if you select a DDS-2 option you must have a DDS-2 tape installed, or the selection will be disregarded.

To force an AM-648 or AM-649 drive to write in standard DDS (non-compressed) mode, enter this command at the AMOS prompt:

**TMODE DAT0: DDS [RETURN]**

To set DDS-DC compressed data mode, enter this command:

**TMODE DAT0: DDS-DC [RETURN]**



In addition to tapes written in standard DDS mode, the AM-648 and AM-649 DAT drives can interchange tapes created in DDS-DC compression mode. However, the AM-649-01 (8GB) drive will *only* operate in DDS-2 or DDS-2-DC mode when DDS-2 tapes are used.

## MAINTENANCE

If excessive magnetic dust and debris collects on one or more of the heads, magnetic media may become unreadable and unwriteable. This situation may occur infrequently, or not at all, depending on the media used.

Whenever the applicable LED indicates a cleaning is required, you should clean the drive heads with a cleaning cassette.

To clean the heads on the DAT drive, use only a qualified DDS DAT cleaning cassette designed for your drive.

The DDS cleaning cassette contains the correct recognition holes to allow the DAT drive to recognize that it is a cleaning cassette.

Follow these general guidelines to use the cleaning cassette:

- Insert the cleaning cassette into the DAT drive. The drive will immediately detect that this is a cleaning cassette.
- The drive will load and run the cleaning cassette and then eject it after the cleaning process is completed.
- Each time the cleaning cassette is used it advances to an unused portion of the tape. Eventually the entire tape is used up. If the cleaning cartridge does not automatically eject, the cleaning portion of the tape has been used up. Press the unload button to eject the cleaning cartridge and discard it.



Do **not** use an *audio* DAT cleaning cassette! It will not be properly recognized by your DAT tape drive.

## TAPE FORMATS, USAGE, AND CAPACITIES

All tapes used in the DAT drive should be **computer grade**. Low cost tapes designed for audio DAT drives should **never** be used with your DAT drive! Computer grade DAT tapes are made of better materials and therefore will show a lower rate of data errors than audio quality DAT tapes. The computer quality DAT tapes do not "shed" as much magnetic material compared to audio quality DAT tapes and therefore less head cleaning is required. By using computer grade tapes you reduce the possibility of damaging the DAT drive tape heads.

A number of different size tapes are available for your DAT drive. We strongly recommend using only 60 and 90 meter tapes with all drives, and up to 120 meter DDS-2 tapes with the 8-gigabyte AM-649-01 drive.

## DDS, DDS-1, DDS-2, and Media Recognition

Over the past few years many improvements have been made to DAT tape drives, allowing newer drive models to use a higher compression scheme and store more data on a single tape. To accommodate the new high compression scheme, the Digital Data Storage (DDS) tape had to be improved. The new tapes are labeled DDS-2 and have a higher density substrate to provide the quality needed for dependable high compression operation.

To allow the new DAT drives to automatically recognize and self-adjust for the different density tapes, the Media Recognition System (MRS) was implemented. This system is a combination of recognition "stripes" imbedded in the transparent leader of the new tapes and the ability of a drive to read them and set itself up accordingly.

Older DDS tapes are identical to DDS-1 tapes, with the exception that the newer DDS-1 tapes have the MRS stripes, and the older DDS tapes do not. Both DDS and DDS-1 tapes work equally well in the DDS-DC data compression mode.

 DAT drives with MRS must have the MRS disabled in order to write to the older DDS tapes. **If the MRS does not recognize the tape it defaults to read-only mode!**

The higher compression DDS-2 tapes also have MRS stripes imbedded in the tape leader. However, the DDS-2 stripes differ slightly from DDS-1 stripes to allow a DAT drive with active MRS to automatically detect which type of tape is loaded.

## DAT Tape Identification

The following illustrations show how the different tape cartridges are labeled:



Older DDS tapes without Media Recognition Stripes



Newer DDS-1 tapes with Media Recognition Stripes



DDS-2 tapes always include Media Recognition Stripes

**Figure 22 - DAT Tape Cartridge Logos**

## Tape Capacities

With AM-647 DAT drives the 60 and 90 meter tapes yield capacities of approximately 1.3 GB and 2.0 GB respectively. If you attempt to use shorter tapes with the AM-647, the drive is not able to calculate the end of tape position. If the data you are saving exceeds the tape's capacity, data will be lost!

With AM-648 and AM-649-00/-01 DAT drives, 60 and 90 meter tapes written in DDS-DC compressed mode yield capacities of approximately 2.6 GB and 4.0 GB respectively. Data capacities will be cut in half when tapes are written in standard DDS (non-compressed) mode.

With AM-649-01 8-gigabyte DAT drives, 120 meter tapes written in native DDS-2 mode yield a capacity of approximately 4.0 GB, and 120 meter tapes written DDS-2-DC compressed mode yield a capacity of approximately 8.0 GB. DDS-2 mode also has considerably faster file access and data transfer rates.

## ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION

There are a number of other documents in the Alpha Micro documentation library that amplify the concepts discussed in this document.

Your primary reference source should be your computer *Owner's Manual*. Subjects in this document that are thoroughly covered in the *Owner's Manual* include:

- Physical and electrical specifications.
- Cooling and system placement.
- Power requirements and power conversion.
- Performing the self test.

Another useful document is your *System Commands Reference Manual*. In it you will find reference sheets for the AMOS system software programs and commands mentioned in this document. See your *System Operator's Guide* and *System Operator's Guide to the System Initialization Command File* for a wide variety of additional system information.